

Proceedings of Budget Committee  
Meeting of February 16, 1938Excerpts from Shorthand Records of Committee Meetings of the House of  
Peers - 73rd Diet.

Baron OKURA Kinmochi: I should like to ask the Premier, but he is now attending the plenary session and is to be back later, so I should like first to ask the Education Minister who is now attending. I have about twelve questions in general, but since all of them do not have connections with each other, I should like to have a reply after each question. What I wish to ask the Education Minister is this. Recently, in foreign newspapers, I find various distasteful things written about the actions of the Japanese forces in the Nanking and Shanghai areas. I don't think that it is all true. I do think that foreign newspapers write such impossible things for the purpose of defaming Japan. However, I believe that receiving such defamation is extremely disgraceful to the Japanese people. Even if one or two persons among our loyal soldiers should commit wrongful acts, it is extremely regrettable. According to the general experience of those of us who have been abroad for a long time, we often had to frown upon the attitudes of a large number of Japanese people overseas shown towards the races or peoples inferior to them when Japan is powerful. In short, I do not know to what extent the mistaken sense of superiority of the Japanese people has so far caused the world to misunderstand the righteous Japanese assertions and attitudes both in Manchuria and in China. As for the articles in foreign newspapers, I guess they are written with various imaginations based on the long standing actions of those Japanese people. However, I feel that it is not only a small portion of the Japanese forces, or of the Japanese people who went overseas which should be held responsible, but rather that it is the entire Japanese people who are guilty, and that the fundamental idea of the Japanese people is wrong.

In order to correct this, we must start fundamentally from the point of education. If at a time such as now, when Japan is about to establish a continental policy, aspiring to advance to the continent to become the leader of the Asiatic races, Japan comes into contact with the other races with this false sense of superiority as she has in the past, it is clear that the Japanese will soon be disliked by all the people of the world. I regret very much that the education in the past did not consider this point at all. In the future, I feel that the entire education, from the time of elementary education, must be based somewhat along the lines of the YAMATO Spirit /TN: Japanese spirit/ which contends that weak people must be thoroughly loved and protected and strong villainous people must be espoused completely. I feel that this has been altogether lacking so far. Therefore, I would like to inquire of the Education Minister as to what aspirations he has about this matter, and as to what kind of policy he will take in the future.

whereby it is not known when Chiang Kai-shek will show up, the other notable of China will never really feel like establishing the peace of the Orient in cooperation with the Japanese.

And we too thought that they were absolutely right. We, therefore, thought around last fall that we must absolutely destroy Chiang Kai-shek now that he was in league with the Communist Party; and also that the government was of the same opinion; and that it was guiding the people with that view; but suddenly it announced that it had tried to compromise with Chiang Kai-shek at the suggestion of the German Ambassador. In January, for the first time it was announced that the government will neither cooperate nor have any dealing with the Chiang Kai-shek government any more. This was extremely incomprehensible to us. What was the idea in responding to the plan? Was it the idea that depending upon circumstances it would be all right to cooperate with Chiang Kai-shek in the future? What will be the relations with the Communist Party then, and with the other leaders? Why did the government consent to the negotiation when it is clear that Chiang Kai-shek who had carried out such education for scores of years, does not truly intend to cooperate with Japan in earnest just because he became friendly suddenly after being defeated in war? I should like to hear what the intention of the government was in the matter. This may be answered either off the record or in a secret session if necessary. I would like to have a clear answer if you please.

Minister of State (Mr. HIROTA Koki):

I have just been asked to state the true circumstances leading to the decision, at one time, to commence direct negotiations with the Chinese National Government through the intermediation of Germany. I have generally explained clearly on this problem since the opening of this Diet session in my speeches at the plenary meeting, and at the budget committee meetings of the House of Representatives.

Since the very beginning of this Incident, we have adopted the policy of local settlement and non-aggravation. It goes without saying, however, that in those days we had been negotiating constantly with the Chinese in compliance with the policy of local settlement. But it became impossible for Japan to continue that policy of local settlement and non-aggravation because of the subsequent condition of the Chinese attitude which you well know. Since they were facing Japan with a very strong anti-Japanese feeling, we decided on a policy whereby we had to necessarily chastise them. Even after that, however, parallel with chastisement by force of arms, we were constantly continuing negotiations with the hope of making them reflect over themselves as much as possible, if they are to make reflections at all, and to make them correct the extremely wrong ideas of Chiang Kai-shek and of all others in the National Government, if it was at all possible. These negotiations were carried out by means of contacting various nations. Especially in those days, when the resolution of aiding China was passed in the meeting of the League of Nations and when conference of the Nine Power Treaty was to be held, there was a tendency of the Powers to jointly settle this incident



with their sympathy directed toward the Chinese. Even then, it was impossible for Japan to accept the mediatory acts of the Powers, although Japan notified those Powers, especially Germany and Italy respectively, of Japan's preparedness for negotiating with China if China made reflections and requested a direct negotiation for peace with Japan.

Various nations informed Japan of China's attitude, but it was as strong as ever. China had been strongly stating that she would never independently negotiate with Japan for the purpose of settling this Incident. Naturally she stated this in the conference of the Nine Power Treaty.

Then later, the Germans made a proposal to us to the effect that the Chinese intention of entering into direct negotiations with Japan seemed fairly intense, and that the Chinese had heard that Japan would accept it in that case, but wished to obtain Japan's view as to the attitude which the Chinese must have. So we decided upon the four basic conditions as I have fully announced in the Diet. Then we answered the Germans that besides these four conditions Chiang Kai-shek would have to put an actual end to the situation of being cooperative with the Communist Party, and that Japan might agree to open negotiations on the basis of these four conditions, provided that Chiang would show certain evidence of complying to the spirit of the so-called anti-comintern by severing relations with the Communist Party or ousting those who were in intimate relations with it.

It seems in the last interpellation there were words to the effect that Japan tried to compromise with Chiang Kai-shek. There is absolutely no truth in it. We took the attitude that we would accept a direct negotiation if Chiang Kai-shek would accept the terms demanded by Japan and would ask for peace. However, they gave various noncommittal answers to the terms that Japan had presented and no sincerity was perceived on their part to the last.

As the result of our reaching the decision that we can no longer take the attitude of trying to settle the situation by dealing with Chiang Kai-shek, we came to issue such a declaration. Such being the case, Japan has been endeavouring to make the Chinese Nationalist Government make reflections, if possible, while chastising their mistaken ideas by armed force.....

IPS DOC. NO. 3230

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. \_\_\_\_\_

I.P.S. No. 3230

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, J. KOBAYASHI hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Secretary-General of the House of Councillors and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of one book, dated -----, 19 38, and described as follows: Stenographic Records of Committee Meetings of the House of Peers, 73rd Diet. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files):  
Secretariat, House of Councillors.

Signed at Tokyo on this

24th day of November, 1947

/s/ J. Kobayashi  
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: /s/ J. Nakayama

Secretary-General  
House of Councillors  
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Johnson F. Munroe, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above certification was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this

24th day of November, 1947

/s/ Johnson F. Munroe  
NAME

Witness: /s/ Edward P. Monaghan

Investigator, IPS  
Official Capacity



IPS DOC. NO. 3230

C E R T I F I C A T E

N.D.C. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
I.P.S. No. 3230

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, J. KOBAYASHI hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Secretary-General of the House of Councillors and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 4 pages, dated Feb. 16, 1938, and described as follows: Excerpt from Proceedings of Budget Committee Meeting of February 16, 1938, as appears in volume entitled "Stenographic Records of Committee Meetings of the House of Peers, 73rd Diet."

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Secretariat, House of Peers

Signed at Tokyo on this

24th day of November, 1947

/s/ J. Kobayashi  
Signature of Official

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Official Capacity





1PS Doc 3230

日本、正しく主張、正しく態度と云ふ事、先づ誤解を解  
タシ合ハシト感ズル事ナシ。今更ニ外字新聞、記事、如  
キモ、矢張り長年、皇等、日本人、行動カラテ色ニト想  
像ヲテ書イタモノト思ハスガ、是ハ、單ニ軍隊、一部ニテト  
在リ、從來海外ニ参リマシタ日本人、少数、者が責メテ  
ベキモノナシ。日本国民全体が是ハ惡イ、國民、根本爲  
グ間違フテ居ルハト私に感ズルナリ。

之ヲ直シス事、ドウシテモ根本的ニ教育、是カラ始メナケレバ  
ス。日本が今ヤ大陸政策ヲ皇カラ樹テ、大ニ大陸ニ進出シ  
アジヤ民族、指導者ヲラント云フ風ヲ抱負ヲ持ツ居ラス  
ナリ。於テ、從來、ヤウナ誤ラシ誤ラシ政策ヲ以テ、民族ニ接シ  
スルナリ。勿レニ日本人、皇等、變テ、民族カラ嫌ハルコトハ  
明カナリ。此實ニ於テ、私、從來教育ガ何等此實  
ニ思フ歟サナク、ト云フコト、非常ニ遺憾トスルナリ。  
テ、今後、ドウシテモ教育全般ニ……小学教育、同カ  
テ、弱イ民族ニ對シマシテ、之ヲ徹底的ニ愛撫セヨ、強イ非道ナ  
民族ニ對シマシテ、徹底的ニ之ニ反抗セヨト云フ風ヲ、謂ハ大  
和魂ニ即シタヤウナ教育ヲナサニ必要ガルナリ。今更  
ソレガ全然缺ケテ居ルト思ハス。之ニ對シ文部大臣ハ如何  
ナル御抱負ガアリマセウカ。今後如何ナル方針ヲ御執リ  
ナリマセウカト云フコトヲ御伺シタト思ハス。

P. 2

I.P.S. Doc. No. 3230

國務大臣(侯爵)木下幸一君

御答言致す所、御答言致す所

ニ於テ日本軍、行動ニ對シテ之ニ報道ハ、永三平ニ致シ居ルニテ  
リマス、大藏用當時、御答言、通り私ハ全法是ハ、全辭ガ真相ト、  
思ヒマセ又、件ニ又一面他、方面カウニ可ナリ、斯ク云クヤウナ報道  
ヲ受テ居リマス事實ハアル、下ナリ又、御答言、通り宛角從來我ガ  
國、海外ニ出テ居リマス軍中、下ナリガ、支那、滿洲邊リニ於テ  
非常ニ優越感ニ依リテ誤ル行動、アリマスコトモ屢々聞イ  
テ居リマス、是ハ御答言、通り若キ教育ニ付テコトニテ無陷ガ  
アル、下ナリ又、將來大陸ニ發展致シマス躍進日本ト致シマ  
スハ、特ニ此、点ニ付テハ、關心ヲ持テ反省ヲミナシハナラヌト  
考ヘテ居リマス、大國民タル所、標度ヲ持ヒミナシテ、三ト  
雄渾ナ教育ヲ小學校、時代カウ興ヘテハ、ナラヌト  
コトニ付テハ、私共モ痛感シテ居ル次第、下ナリ又、今日迄ニ  
於テ、既ニ昨年改正致シマス教授要目等ニ付テハ、若干其、六  
面ニ對シマスニテハ、留意シテ致シマス、ナリ又、其、六  
將來ハ此、点ニ付テハ、介研究致シマス、善處ニタイト存  
シテ居リマス、

日方當時大藏公望君

次ニ外務大臣ニ伺ヒマス、外交、一般方針

ニ關シマスハ、後刻總理大臣ニ御伺スル積リテ下リマスガ、外務  
大臣ニ御伺ミタイ、ハ次、ニ點テ下リマス、是亦問題毎ニ、其、度  
ニ御答辯ヲ得タイト存シマス、第一ニ伺ヒマス、存シマスハ、

先般ロイツ大使ノ幹義ニ依リマス、日本ト將今石  
政府トノ間ニ和議ヲ相談セマス、結局其、和議成立セ

P. 3



I. P. S. Doc. 3230

シテ日本カウ、今後將何名政府ヲ和乎ニセス、聲明  
ガ在ラシタトハ周知、又テアリマスガ、私共從來、政府、  
清態度國民ニ對シ指導ナラシガ、又其、當時ニ於キ  
シテ南京既ニ陷落シタト云フ事、其、實ニ願ハシテ、  
何故ニセタ、當時將何名政府ヲ、聲明以前ニ對  
シテサツタカト云フ事、帝ニ時ヲ何ラナシ、テアリマス、  
私共、實情ニ於キマシテ、長年支那西僑、民衆ヲ  
率キテ無理アリニ排日、教育ヲセ、戰後、共產黨ト  
キヲ組テモ日本ニ對抗シタトシタ事、將何名、一月、十  
四日以前ニ於キマシテ、又張リ日本政府、場合ニ依リ  
テ、是ト交渉シテキヲ組テモ、其、事、ナシ、其、時、ナ  
シタ、テアリマセウカ、サモテ、外、國、使、臣、等、ニ、テ、日、本  
ガ、キヲ、握、ル、事、ナシト、斯、ウ、考、ヘ、居、ラ、タ、リ、マ、ス、又、實  
ニ、其、事、ガ、私、共、ニ、ハ、解、ホ、メ、タ、リ、將、何、名、發、行、シ、タ、リ、  
私、昨、年、九、月、カ、十、月、カ、知、リ、マ、ス、又、共、産、黨、ト、キ、ヲ  
握、ツ、タ、ト、云、フ、時、カ、ウ、既、ニ、絶、對、ニ、排、日、シ、タ、リ、マ、ス、  
又、シ、ト、云、フ、コ、ト、ヲ、考、ヘ、居、ラ、タ、リ、マ、ス、

P. 4

或人ガ斯、ウ、云、フ、コ、ト、ヲ、言、ウ、テ、居、リ、マ、ス、將、何、名、猶、ダ、他、  
又、那、ノ、要、人、集、ル、鼠、ガ、種、ガ、國、内、家、ノ、中、ニ、居、ル、間、鼠  
ハ、お、も、ぢ、ナ、イ、一、タ、ビ、猶、ガ、鳴、ク、鼠、ガ、種、ヲ、シ、テ、將、何  
名、ガ、何、時、オ、シ、カ、分、ラ、ヌ、ト、云、フ、風、ノ、狀、態、ニ、對、シ、他、又、那  
ノ、要、人、ト、云、フ、モ、ハ、本、カ、ニ、日、本、ト、組、ニ、東、洋、平、和、ヲ、確、立  
ス、ヤ、ウ、テ、氣、分、ナ、リ、タ、ヌ、ト、云、フ、コ、ト、ヲ、居、座、ノ、間、カ、サ、シ、テ、居

I.P.S.Doc. 3230

P. 5

リマス。私共ハ全ク其ノ通りタト考ヘテ居ルコトデアリマス。從テ其  
共ハ昨年ノ秋アツキニ於テミマシメテ之ヲ既ニ其差違トモテ握  
ク以上蔣介石ト云フモノハ絶對ニ之ヲ絶滅シナクハナラズイフコトヲ  
ヘテ居リマシタ。又政府ニサウ云フ風ヲ御考テ持ツテマツテ之ヲ  
シテ、國臣ニ對シテ其ノ考ヲ以テ指導シテ之ヲツキアルコトヲ  
ヘテ居リマシタ。突然トニ「ドイツ」大使、申込ニ對シテ蔣  
介石ト云フ協定ト云フモノハ「ドイツ」御代表ガアリ、一月ニテリ  
ミテ、初メテ今後ハ蔣介石政府ト提携シタイイダ、對テ  
ミタイイダ、斯ク云フ風ヲ御代表ガアリマシタコトハ甚ダ  
其ノ意ヲ得テイト考ヘルコトデアリマシテ、如何ナル心持ヲ以テ  
「ドイツ」協定ニ御應ジテリマシタカ、場合ニ依リマシテハ今後蔣  
介石ト云フ握ツテ之宜イニゲト云フ御考デアリマシタカ、其時  
令ニ共產黨ト關係バウナルカ、他ノ將領ト、關係バドウナル  
カ、蔣介石ガ何十年モアアツテ教育ヲマシマシタコトハ、是ガ  
急ニ戰爭ニ負ケテ、日本ト云フ取ツタカラト云フテ、其本心ガ  
本當ニ云フ握ラント云フコトハ、明カデアリマスニ何故ニ  
交渉ニ御應ジテリマシタカ、其ノ御心持ヲ伺ヒタリマシタカ、  
此、御答辯ハ必要ニ依リマシテハ速記ヲ止メルナリ、若シ  
ハ秘密會ニサツテ之差違ヘアリマス、ト云フカ明確ナル御  
答辯ヲ得タイト思ヘマス

○國務大臣(廣田弘毅君) 只今日本ガ「ドイツ」代表  
ニ依ツテ支那ノ國民政府ト直接交渉ヲ開クコトガ一時  
決定シタ事情ニ付テ真相ヲ語シト云フコトデスガ、大體議



I.P.S Doc. 3230

会が始まり、以来、本会議ニ於テは、交渉ノ進展ニ對シテ、  
算委員會ニ於テハ、其ノ私ニ申述スルニ、要旨トシテ、

抑、此ノ事件、起リニテ、以來、現地解決ノ事件、不獲大ニ  
針ヲ執ツテ居ラスガ、當時ハ、世論、ニ、現地ニ即チ解決  
スル方針ニ於テ、其ノ側トモ、ニ、交渉ヲ進メ、其ノ結果、  
其ノ後、又、其ノ側、態度、ハ、承和、推テ、其ノ態度、日本ニ  
サウ云フ現地解決、不獲大ニ、針ヲ進メ、譯ニ行  
カ、非常ニ頑強ニ排日思想ヲ持ツテ、日本ニ當ツテ居  
スカラ、是ハドウシテ、其ノ態度、ヤケレバ、又ト云フ方針  
決メミタ、併シ、其ノ後、ニ、於テ、其ノ方針、其ノ態度、  
ト同時ニ、若シ、反省スル、ト、ラ、バ、出、来、ル、ダ、反、省、ラ、カ、  
非常ニ、誤、ル、其ノ、他、國民、政府、一般、者、方、訂、正、ス  
若シ、其ノ、出、来、得、ル、モノ、ナ、ラ、バ、其ノ、方、針、其ノ、態度、  
居、タ、リ、ス、此ノ、交渉、方、針、ハ、色、ミ、國、ト、連、絡、ヲ、取、ツ、  
交渉ヲ、致、シ、居、タ、リ、ス、殊ニ、國際、聯盟、會議、ニ、對  
テ、對、友、援助、決議、ヲ、シ、九、箇、國、條、約、會議、ヲ、開、キ、  
ト、當時、ハ、列、國、一、緒、ニ、ツ、テ、此ノ、事件、ヲ、纏、ル、其ノ、側、  
同情、的、態、度、ヲ、以、テ、纏、ル、ト、云、フ、方、向、ニ、動、キ、始、メ、居、ツ、  
デ、アリ、ス、サウ、云、フ、際、ニ、於、テ、モ、日本、ハ、サウ、云、フ、列、國、外、方、ニ、  
涉、ガ、ス、キ、コ、ト、ハ、斷、ジ、テ、受、入、ル、譯、ニ、行、カ、ト、併、シ、其ノ、方、針、  
ト、シ、テ、ハ、若シ、其ノ、側、が、反省、ラ、シ、テ、日本、ト、直接、交渉、ラ、シ、テ、  
ヲ、求、ム、場、合、ニ、ハ、日本、ハ、之、ニ、應、ズ、ル、準備、ガ、ア、ル、ト、云、フ、  
各國、ニ、通、ジ、殊ニ、獨、逸、ニ、ハ、ソ、レ、ヲ、通、ジ、テ、置、ク、ト、云、フ、  
ス、色、ミ、國、ガ、其ノ、側、ノ、態、度、ニ、付、テ、日本、ニ、報道、シ、  
シ、タ、國、ガ、ア、ル、デ、アリ、ス、ガ、其ノ、側、ノ、態、度、ハ、依、然、ト、シ、テ、

P. 6

デアル、九箇國條約會議中ハ無論、決シテ日本ト單  
独ノ話合ニ依ツテ此ノ事件ヲ纏メルヤウニシナイト云フコト  
ヲ強ク言ツテ居ツタノデアリマス。

其ノ後ニナツテ独逸側ノ方カラ、支那ノ方デモ相當日本ト  
直接交渉ヲスル意嚮ヲ持ツテ居ルヤウデアルカラ、日本側  
モサウ云フ場合ハサノウレテ宜イト云フ話ヲシテ居ラレタダ  
ガ一体ドウ云フ態度ヲ以テ支那側ガ出テ来タラ宜イ  
モノカ、日本側ノ意嚮ヲ南カシテ貰ニタイト云フコトヲ申  
シテ参ツタデアリマス、ソレデ十分ニ議合デ發表致シマ  
シタヤウニ根本ノ條件ヲ決メテ、此ノ四ノ條件ノ外ニ蔣  
介石ガ共產黨ト組ンテ居ルト云フ事態ヲ事實ノ上ニ  
解消シテ来ナケレバナラス、共產黨ト、關係、或ハ共產  
黨ニ接近シテ居ル者ヲ付ケテ共產黨ト、關係、所謂防  
共ノ精神ニ則ツテ或ル實ヲ示シテ来ルハ日本ハ此ノ四ノ條件  
ヲ基礎トシテ話ヲスルコトニ同意シテモ宜イト云フコトヲ言フヤ  
ツタデアリマス。

只今ノ即質問ノ中ニ日本ガ蔣介石ト平等協シヨウトシタト云  
フヤウナ御言葉ガアツタヤウデアリマスガ、サウ云フコトハ斷リテ  
ナイ、蔣介石ガ日本ノ求ムル條件ヲ容レテ和ヲ求メ来  
ル場合ハ直接交渉ナラバシヤルト云フ態度ヲ取ツテ居  
ンタノデアリマス、然ルニ蔣介石ノ方ハ日本ノ示シテ條件ヲ付  
テ色々曖昧ノ返答ヲシテ最后ニ至ル迄誠意ノ認ムベキモ



1. P. S. Doc. 3230

7.8

ガナカツタデアリマス。斷然此上蔣介石ヲ對手トシ此  
時局ヲ變メルト云フ能度ヲ執リ惜ナイト云フヲ決心シ  
テ結果ア、云フ聲明ヲ致スギウニナリテアリマス。サウナ  
次第デアリマス。日本ハ武力ニ依テ支那側國民政府  
ノ誤ツト思相心ヲ膺懲ラテ行フ外、一面ニ於テハ出来ルコ  
トヲ反省ヲサセタイト云フコトニ努力ヲシテ参ツノ事  
アリマス

# 證明書

Cert. 「ワシントン」文書局 第 號  
國際檢察部 第三二三〇號

J.P.S. Doc. 3230 典據及び公正に關する證明

余、<sup>J. KOBAYASHI</sup>小林次郎、余が下記「資格」に於て、即ち參議員事務總長トシテ、日本政府ト公的関係ニ在ルモノトシテ、並ニ該官吏トシテ、余が茲ニ添附セラルル「臺冊」ヨリ成ル、千九百三十八年ノ昭和十三年ノ 附、下記題名、即ち宮中三回議會貴族院在員會速記録ノ文書ノ保管ニ任シ居ルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。  
余、更ニ添附、記録及ニ文書ハ日本政府ノ公文書ナルコト、並ニ右ノ下記名稱、省又ハ部局、公文書類及ニ綴、一部ナルヲ證明ス。  
右ノ「綴番號」又ハ引用、其ノ他公文書類又ハ綴ニ於テ、該文書或規所存、公文名稱ヲ特記スベシ。參議員事務局  
千九百四十七年ノ昭和二十三年ノ十月二十四日

東京ニ於テ署名

當該官吏署名欄

右、者、公的資格

證人

<sup>J. KOBAYASHI</sup>

小林次郎

參議員事務總長

<sup>J. NAKAYAMA</sup>中山甚

署名

署名

公文入手に關する證明

余、<sup>JOHNSON H. MUNROE</sup>ジョンソン・エフ・マンスロー、余が聯合國最高指揮官總司令部ニ關係アル者ナルコト、並ニ上記證明、余が公務上、日本政府、上記署名官吏ヨリ入手シタルモノナルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

千九百四十七年ノ昭和二十三年ノ十月二十四日

東京ニ於テ署名

氏 名 欄

右、者、公的資格

證人

<sup>JOHNSON H. MUNROE</sup>

ジョンソン・エフ・マンスロー

國際檢察部 調査官

<sup>Edward P. MURPHY</sup>エドワード・P・マーフィ

署名

署名

P. 9



